

authors have some of the largest experience in the world on this topic and it is recommended reading for anyone that deals with these patients. The sections on head and neck and spinal vascular lesions effectively cover the key aspects of diagnosis and treatment.

Finally, the book is very well priced at \$95. I would easily recommend it over many of the other books covering these topics that are much more expensive.

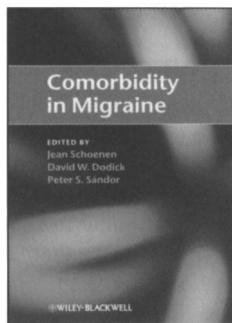
I would strongly recommend this book for anyone that is involved in the care of patients with cerebrovascular disorders.

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COMORBIDITY IN MIGRAINE. 2011. Edited by Jean Schoenen, David W. Dodick, Peter S. Sándor. Published by Wiley-Blackwell. 142 pages. C\$80 approx.

Rated ★★★★★

This volume is a multi-authored treatise from headache experts in The United States and Europe—edited by three of the more prominent world headache experts—Dr. Jean Schoenen of Belgium, Dr. David Dodick of the USA and Dr. Peter Sándor of Switzerland. The monograph covers a variety of co-morbidities—psychiatric, stroke, cardiovascular disease, epilepsy, other pain disorders, medication overuse and there is also a chapter on obesity, temporomandibular disorders, and intranasal contact points. I was pleased to see that comorbidities in children had its own chapter. The concluding chapter is a very helpful look at the optimal management of migraine, in light of the patient’s comorbidities, and underscores how one can potentially use medication side-effects in a “positive” or therapeutic fashion—e.g., using the sedating effect of bedtime topiramate to help restore more normal sleep in a patient with migraine and a tendency to insomnia.



This monograph is scholarly in its approach and provides useful overviews of the area covered in a clearly written and concise fashion. It is easy to read. The illustrations are clear. Flow diagrams have been used in a helpful way and tables are clear and well laid out. Some of the chapters use a case to help focus the discussion and make it more “real world”. The index is comprehensive and useful when trying to look for a particular problem.

As a bibliophile, I am not enamoured of the paperback format of this volume. At \$80.00 it is not outrageously priced; however, it is very sub-specialized in its focus and is unlikely, therefore, to grace the bookshelves of most practising general neurologists. It is a volume that I can recommend for inclusion in an academic library for residents and staff to refer to with particular questions or concerns about migraine.

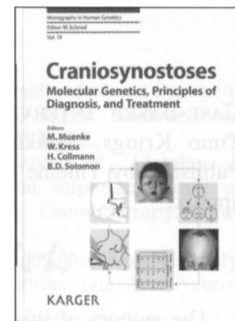
Over the past year I have taken more and more to reading journals, magazines, periodicals, and the occasional book on my iPad®. I find this very convenient and I am mildly surprised that for this type of sub-specialty publication, the publisher has not chosen to make it available in an electronic rather than a printed format. This, I would have thought, would make it more likely to be down-loaded by the newer generation of neurologist, would make it readily available, and the lower cost of that format would very likely markedly increase the circulation of a volume that is unlikely to get a large audience otherwise.

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CRANIOSYNOSTOSES MOLECULAR GENETICS, PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. MONOGRAPHS IN HUMAN GENETICS. VOLUME 19. 2011. Edited by Maximilian Muenke, Wolfram Kress, Hartmut Collmann, Benjamin D. Soloman. Published by Karger. 249 pages. C\$345 approx.

Rated ★★★★★

This book provides a comprehensive overview of craniosynostosis. The initial chapters focus on the molecular genetics which underly the condition. Chapters detail both the regulation of normal bone growth in general and in specific conditions. There is considerable detail presented which will be useful to researchers in the field as well as of some interest to clinicians involved in diagnosis and treatment. Each of the more common syndromes is the focus of at least one chapter, with an overview of the more rare conditions presented as well. The non-syndromic causes of craniosynostosis are also reviewed. The book appears to be directed more toward researchers rather than exploring the clinical presentation and treatment of both nonsyndromic and syndromic conditions. The clinical aspects are dealt with on a much more superficial level. Indeed the surgical management of craniosynostosis is only briefly mentioned towards the end of the book. Controversies in management are not explored, specifically the endoscopic versus open management or helmeting. The book would be a valuable tool for reference but is not book designed for clinical management decisions. Overall I would recommend this book to those who study or treat patients with craniosynostosis.



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